





# THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 14, 1864.  
JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**Z. B. VANCE,**  
OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!  
FOR THE SENATE:  
Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:  
WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY,  
DANIEL C. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.  
TWO GOOD COMPOSERS CAN FIND PERMANENT employment by immediately applying to this office.  
May 24, 1864.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.  
A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.  
No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.  
No separate State action through a Convention; no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to secession in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at par, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the large notes of the old issue are subjected to. We regret the necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.  
May 10th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."  
The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is Union or Disunion.—W. W. Holden, August 20th, 1863.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Northern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. Holden, Sept. 10th, 1860.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? \* \* \* It may be that there are traitors, HERE AND THERE, in the Southern States, who would deliver up the South, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, the conflict would carry on the government, in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office and a Union, and our people would never submit to have their property, offices, and the like, sold out to the enemy.

WILLIAM NOT SEPARATE. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to defend all the powers of the federal government, to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Southern people, and suppose that such a candidate, what would the North do? They would resist it, and they would not submit to it. They would regard it as a virtual declaration of war, and they would not submit to it.

THE UNION CAN NEVER BE ABANDONED, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men in the South, let them be disclosed or required to leave. They are not entitled to office, and they are not entitled to the franchise.

REPUBLICAN OUTRAGES IN OUR MIDDLE, INCOMPATIBLE WITH OUR PRINCIPLES AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. Let our schools and universities of learning be secularized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. WHAT MAN WHO EXERCISES HIS FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND CONSCIENCE CAN BE A MEMBER OF A PARTY THAT IS ANTI-REPUBLICAN?—W. W. Holden, 17th September, 1860.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the Southern States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them the enemies of the Southern States. They are the enemies of the personal, moral, and political rights of the Southern people. They are the enemies of the Union, and they are the enemies of the Constitution.

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## GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at  
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.  
Asheville, Friday, June 17.  
Marion, Monday, June 20.  
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.  
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

Pennington's Lamentation  
The Daily Progress is a long ug, has always been a humbug, and is likely to be so as long as its present editor can get pay for his twaddle. A more unreliable, unscrupulous, reckless sheet does not meet the public eye in the Confederacy, except when it espies a halter or a soldier from PENNINGTON's brigade, then it is as tame as a lamb and coos like a dove.—Its miserable shifting, twisting, wriggling course—sometimes for one thing and then another—blowing hot and cold almost at the same breath—has fixed its caste long since in the State, and sunk it to its proper level. If there is a decent man who has a particle of confidence in one word it says, as when Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, we do not know the man. Many read his gossamer, bluster and falsehood, to chuckle over its clownish gyrations, to be amused at its muckchaunism, but not to get at the truth.

A few, perhaps, are so verdant as charitably to hope that whether Jony retains in the circus, or lectures on phrenology, or gasses in the Progress, that he really means what he says—that when he sings out "good lenonade at four-pence a glass," or "gentlemen and ladies after a few words of introduction, I shall proceed to enlighten you on the sublime science of phrenology, hump," or deals out his falsehoods against Gov. VANCE in the Progress, some few imagine that John is in earnest. They were never more mistaken, John sells lenonade, or lectures, or publishes for a price, and when the price, the sine qua non of all his efforts, John is defunct. It is very shrewdly suspected that Jony tries to ape the notorious BENNETT of the New York Herald. He lacks the brains to play a la BENNETT, but he is quite his equal in gas and lying.

Listen to the following in his Saturday's issue.—A more premeditated, malicious, unfounded string of falsehood than that which occupies the editorial column of this paper we have never seen. Even the Standard, in its most unscrupulous attacks upon the old line Whigs, could not reach it with a "to do" foot pole. The Progress has deliberately enjoyed the reputation of being the prince of humbug, but now Belzebub must give place to it as the prince of lies. Hear him:

"If VANCE should be re-elected our people may expect a perfect reign of terror for the next two years, for we have time and again heard him abuse the Home Guard, Militia officers, the militia and others, and insist that they ought to be in the army."—PENNINGTON.

The people have had fifteen months' sight of Gov. VANCE's despotism. When Mr. HOLDEN declared himself a candidate, the Standard and Progress declared him to be everything that a Governor ought to be. In what has he changed, except in his opinion of the two men who come to these papers? Gov. VANCE's position is what it has always been in regard to the Home Guard, Militia officers and Magistrates.

He believes it proper to retain enough of all to carry on the State government and to execute the laws. There may be individuals in each of these classes whom the Governor thinks would be far more useful in the army than at home, and it is possible that he thinks they ought to be in the army, but that he abuses them as a class, or abuses any of them, no one can believe on PENNINGTON's testimony. Perhaps Gov. VANCE thinks PENNINGTON would be more useful to the country in the army than in his present position, but if he does he is mistaken.—That fat son of old Mr. PENNINGTON would serve the country better by selling lenonade than in any other capacity.

"But we tell them (the people) that he (Gov. VANCE) was the first man to assume Mr. Davis officially that there was 'discontent' and disloyalty in North Carolina."—PENNINGTON.

President DAVIS had the demonstration before Gov. VANCE's letter informed him that there was "discontent" in the State. The object of the letter to the President was to suggest the importance of adopting a prudent policy on the part of Mr. DAVIS, in order that the "discontent" might be removed or quieted. And yet PENNINGTON tries to make the impression that Gov. VANCE labored to convince the President officially that the State was full of traitors, and that he, the President, must use a strong hand to put it down. Was there ever such a libel as the Progress man?

It is shrewdly suspected that one great cause of the sudden conversion of Gov. VANCE to destruction is certain promises that have been made relative to the succession to the Presidency.—PENNINGTON.

What, suspect such a thing? "It is strongly suspected." Yes, and it is strongly suspected that the lie was conceived, and brought forth in PENNINGTON's own brain and nowhere else. No one else even dreamed of such a thing.

Gov. VANCE went over to the destructives secretly at least eight months ago, and at Wilkesboro' made a public confession of the fact that was in him."—PENNINGTON.

Here PENNINGTON argues that Gov. VANCE went over to the destructives (he means the original secessionists) before he took the oath of office as Governor, or eighteen months! but it was secretly done, and of course PENNINGTON was in the secret. And yet this same creature and his candidate Holden, lauded every act of Gov. VANCE fifteen months of the right! His insidious message's propositions, public and privy declarations, all they decided upon that he was a mole Governor. Now PENNINGTON knew he lied when he affirmed that Gov. VANCE ever was or ever will be either an original secessionist or destructive or a Holden destructive. Every school boy in the State will find it as false as a falsehood.

"Every original secessionist in the State is a zealous supporter of VANCE."—PENNINGTON.

How does PENNINGTON show? Of course he knew the public and private sentiment of every original secessionist in the State. They have so much confidence in PENNINGTON, and as he knows every body's secrets, of course they have taken him in their secret conclaves. He can be trusted with people's secrets, can he? No, all other people in the State, except PENNINGTON, know that if any of the original secessionists vote for Gov. VANCE, it will be with the express understanding that they do not en-

dorse Gov. VANCE's conservative views, but simply and alone for the reason, that having no candidate of their own they prefer Gov. VANCE for the office of Mr. HOLDEN—they believe him better qualified for the office—that he is a far more honest, reliable man in this crisis, and because they have no doubt of his loyalty and devotion to the Confederate government. Of Mr. HOLDEN they have doubts, strong doubts, of his devotion to the Confederacy, and to that extent, at least, prove themselves to be far better conservatives than Mr. HOLDEN does, or has done, for sometime.

Governor Vance's Prospects.  
We are daily receiving news from every portion of the State, assuring us that Gov. VANCE is rapidly gaining in the confidence and the affections of the people. Indeed, it may now be set down as a certainty, that he will be elected by a very large majority.

At one time so many unpopular reports were circulated against him in all parts of the State, that many of his friends were disposed to complain and to censure him. People were assured that he was unfavorable to peace, and desired a long, protracted war; that he was determined Magistrates and Militia officers, and every man at home, under fifty years of age, should be forced into the service; that he often said North Carolina soldiers and their families were living as well as they deserved to live, and that he had quietly and gradually abandoned his former political friends and united with their opponents.

For a time these reports did Gov. VANCE great injury, because they were wide spread and he knew of their existence, and because the duties of his office allowed him no leisure to inquire into them or to contradict their slanders. Facts now show, that he was then too busy to prevent the evil consequences of the measures he was accused of favoring.

But such unfounded reports could not long remain unknown to the Governor and his friends, and when they were known they could not long remain uncontradicted. All men who are true friends to Gov. VANCE, or to the great principles of the Confederates, are now satisfied that these reports are false, and were invented and circulated for the purpose of injuring him. Everybody can now see that he has always deserved place and a honored industriously to bring it about. It is certain that he has made himself very offensive to President DAVIS, by his protest against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and by his repeated requests that "something be done for peace; that he has zealously opposed the unlawful arrests and imprisonment of North Carolina citizens, and has used every means to sustain the decisions of our own courts against all other powers.

Now that these slanderous accusations against Gov. VANCE have been contradicted through the papers, and by his friends, a great election has taken place in the minds of the people, and his old friends have more confidence in him now than ever before; so that it may be said with certainty, that these men, who have been so busy with their false accusations, have injured their own friends instead of injuring him. Very fortunately for the Governor, these charges were made against him so early, that he has had time to convince everybody that they were false, by making known the principles he has always advocated, and still advocates, and fortunately for him, people will now be less apt to give any credit to the next volume of false reports which shall be circulated to injure him.

Perhaps it is well for him, that he was thus misrepresented and lied upon throughout the State, because it has been one of the reasons that compelled him to take the stump and explain his principles and acts to the people. Wherever he has spoken, no trace of dissatisfaction remains against him, among his friends, and wherever he is heard, he has created such enthusiasm as reminds us of the campaigns of HARRISON and TAYLOR.

Indeed we may now say that his election is certain, by a very large majority. No man who is well informed as to public opinion can doubt this. In some whole Congressional districts Mr. HOLDEN's vote will be so small that not a HOLDEN candidate will be run for the Legislature, and the whole campaign, for Governor, is narrowed down to a contest for seats in the next Legislature between the friends of Mr. HOLDEN and Governor VANCE, and this contest, even, they can extend to very few counties.

Supreme Court.  
The following applicants have received license to practice in the County Courts:  
James C. Gilmer, Surry county;  
Edward Hines, Craven county;  
William M. Coleman, Cameron county;  
Albert M. Boozer, South Carolina.

And the following in the Superior Courts:  
Nicholas L. Williams, Franklin county;  
Joseph M. Marelland, Guilford county;  
John C. Gilmer, Surry county.

LINCOLN APPALLED.  
When Grant unfolded his plans for the capture of Richmond, Lincoln is reported to have said that he was appalled at the magnitude of the operation and charmed with Grant's influence in their success.

The plan was to get Grant, in person, at the head of 150,000 men, was to advance from Culpeper; Butler, with 25,000 men, to land on the South side; Sigel, with 10,000 men to march up a Valley; Crook, with 8,000, and Averill, with 4,000, to strike the V. R. in a Tennessee R. R.; Knox, with 8,000, to destroy the Petersburg and Danville, and Sheridan, with 15,000, to capture Richmond in the midst of the hubbub. He then, (says the Richmond Whig) we 225,000 men, would surround the city and cut off the Confederate capital. Well might Lincoln be appalled at a plan so gigantic and complicated. Involved would be the success of the military operation, how was it possible for the Confederates to extricate themselves? The appalling plan ought to have succeeded at some point, and so it did. Crook succeeded in cutting off the V. R. at a distance of a considerable quantity of meat, and Knox in tearing up a few miles of railroad track. But Sigel failed, Averill failed, Butler failed, and Grant himself has, so far, failed. It remains to be seen whether Grant and Butler will do it. We are fully assured that they will; and when they do, what will be Lincoln's sensations? If he was appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking he will be overwhelmed at the magnitude of the failure.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Gaines' Mill, says:  
"It was stated by Yankee officers in conversation, which was overheard by citizens, that Grant's losses in Spotsylvania, since the opening of the campaign, would probably reach 75 or 80,000."

## A GALLANT PRIVATE—A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The heroic deeds of gallant officers are, as they should be, generally recorded in the papers of the day and will be embalmed for the historian of our glorious struggle for independence. From the nature of things, the daring deeds of many a private are necessarily overlooked. It therefore affords us special pleasure to transfer to our columns, from the Petersburg Express, the following incident:

During the severe artillery duel on the 23d inst., between portions of Caskie's battalion, and the enemy's batteries, a 22 pound shell, thrown by the enemy, struck the parapet over one of the guns belonging to Cumming's N. C. Battery, and coming over, fell beneath the gun. Scarcely had it touched the earth in our works, when private James P. Pierce, of the detachment, seeing it in both hands, hurled it over the embankment, thus sending it where its explosion could do no harm, and probably saving the lives of many of his comrades. Major Caskie has forwarded this gallant soldier's name to Gen. Beauregard, who expressed his admiration of the noble deed.

VALUABLE TABLE.  
Table Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue from \$5 to \$750:

Old Issue.	New Issue.	Old Issue.	New Issue.
\$ 5	\$ 3 33 1/3	\$155	\$103 33 1/3
10	6 66 2/3	160	106 66 2/3
15	10 00 00	165	110 00 00
20	13 33 1/3	170	113 33 1/3
25	16 66 2/3	175	116 66 2/3
30	20 00 00	180	120 00 00
35	23 33 1/3	185	123 33 1/3
40	26 66 2/3	190	126 66 2/3
45	30 00 00	195	130 00 00
50	33 33 1/3	200	133 33 1/3
55	36 66 2/3	205	136 66 2/3
60	40 00 00	210	140 00 00
65	43 33 1/3	215	143 33 1/3
70	46 66 2/3	220	146 66 2/3
75	50 00 00	225	150 00 00
80	53 33 1/3	230	153 33 1/3
85	56 66 2/3	235	156 66 2/3
90	60 00 00	240	160 00 00
95	63 33 1/3	245	163 33 1/3
100	66 66 2/3	250	166 66 2/3
105	70 00 00	255	170 00 00
110	73 33 1/3	260	173 33 1/3
115	76 66 2/3	265	176 66 2/3
120	80 00 00	270	180 00 00
125	83 33 1/3	275	183 33 1/3
130	86 66 2/3	280	186 66 2/3
135	90 00 00	285	190 00 00
140	93 33 1/3	290	193 33 1/3
145	96 66 2/3	295	196 66 2/3
150	100 00 00	300	200 00 00

A YANKEE CURIOSITY.  
A friend of Mr. J. G. Gibbs, who recently ran the blockade from New-Orleans, brought with him several packs of a novel style of playing cards, concocted by some ingenious artist who probably desired to touch the hearts as well as the pockets of "Southern sympathizers." To this end he collected fifty-two portraits of Southern generals and statesmen, and had them neatly engraved, printed on cards of the usual size, and in one corner located the hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades, and we have forgotten the name—when we are huddled in the course of a game. The leaders are thus ingeniously made to turn up as "aces" in various stages of the play. Many of the likenesses are strikingly accurate, and would be recognized anywhere, but the artist has, in one or two cases, proved himself sadly at fault. Gen. Barnwell Rhet, for instance, figures as Brig. Gen. Thos. S. Rhet, while the Hon. Mr. Simmons, formerly Speaker of the House, looms up as Maj. Gen. S. G. Simmons. The collection of portraits embraces, among others, those of Hampton, A. P. Hill, Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Price, Polk, Hardee, John. Longstreet, John Morgan, Tombs, Stephens, Mason, Slidell, Chestnut, Gustavus Smith, Lovell, Van Dorn, Capt. Maffitt, Capt. Semmes, Ben. McCall, Zollicoffer, Floyd, Humphrey Marshall, Brig. Gen. G. V. Bonham, Magruder, Crittenden, Hanson, Bowen, Ewell, Kirby Smith, Fitz Hugh Lee, Pillow. The cards may be seen, for a short time, at the store of Mr. J. G. Gibbs.—South Carolinian.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.  
The United States Congress has voted the following amendment to the Constitution:  
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely:

Article XIII. Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.

The vote was, ayes 38, and noes 6.

The Columbia Carolinian says that Flour has fallen in that market nearly one-half from former prices, and that other kinds of produce have declined. The fact is money is getting very scarce and prices generally must recede, especially for articles produced here at home. \$5 notes are only payable at a discount of one third, therefore those who hold \$5's must either fund them in 4 per cent bonds or exchange them for new currency.

CROPS AND POLITICS.—A letter from Stanley county, S. C., dated June 10th, says: "The corn crop looks well, but the wheat crop is not so good. The ground is too dry in some places."—Southerner.

We are authorized to announce W. H. HIGH as a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffship of Wake county, June 13, 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the conservative party in Pittsboro' on the 24th of this month for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent that county in the next Legislature.

A large delegation from the different districts is expected to attend.

June 8, 1864.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS as a candidate for the Senate, and SEITH WOODALL and WM. F. VERA as candidates for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. VANCE.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. M. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

June 27, 1864.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons.

June 27, 1864.

## Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]  
Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. THURGOOD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Grant changing his Base.  
ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 13th.—He began moving to our right last night at about dusk, and began crossing at Long bridge about twenty miles below Richmond on the Chickahominy this morning. Our cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Riddle's shop, about fifteen miles below here. Our men, owing to superior numbers, were compelled to give back. The enemy were landing supplies and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill last night. No general engagement to-day. About one hundred and fifty prisoners were captured to day in the enemy's abandoned breastworks and brought in.

From the Valley.  
RICHMOND, June 13.—Telegraphic communication with Lynchburg is unbroken. Nothing additional from Sheridan. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Bottom's bridge this morning.

Manifesto of Congress on the Peace Question.  
RICHMOND, June 13.—In secret session on Friday night Congress adopted a manifesto declaring that nothing is more ardently desired than peace. A series of successes with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire in the interest of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted.

"The world must now see that we can never be conquered, and will not our adversaries begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough, and desist from longer perseverance in this wanton and hopeless contest